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HONGKONG THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1917.

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PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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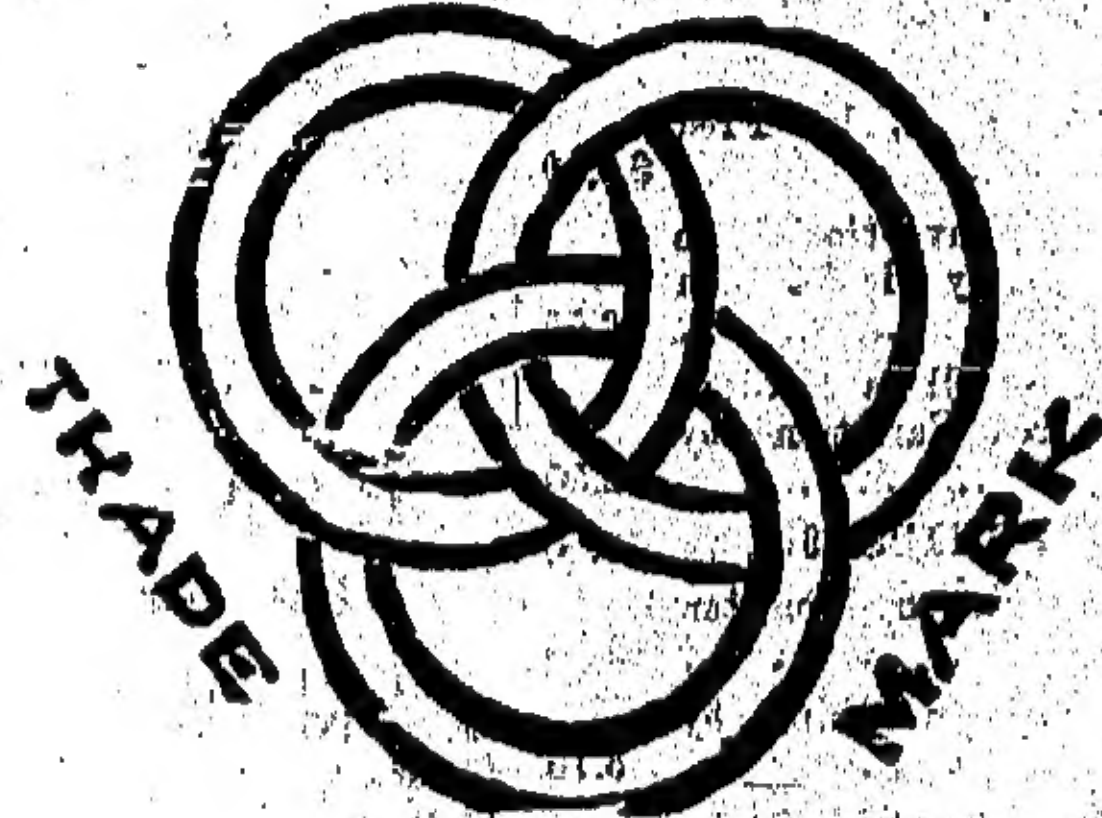
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each.Each garment is London made,  
perfect in cut and workmanship  
and well finished in every detail.**MACKINTOSH**

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VEAUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

**HAVE YOU A  
BAD LEG**

with wounds that discharge or otherwise  
perhaps surrounded with inflammation and  
swollen that when you press your finger on  
the inflamed part it leaves the impression of  
a hole, under the skin you have poison, which  
keeps all the remedies you have tried. Per-  
haps your knee are swollen, the joints being  
affected, the same with the ankles, sores  
which the skin may be discoloured, or there  
may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to con-  
tinue, will deprive you of the power to walk.  
You may have attended various hospitals, and  
been told your case is hopeless, or advised to  
amputate; but do not; try the  
Grasshopper treatment, which is a sure and  
certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers,  
Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands,  
Abscesses, Glanular Swellings, Carbuncles,  
Bumors, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all  
Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug  
Store for a box of

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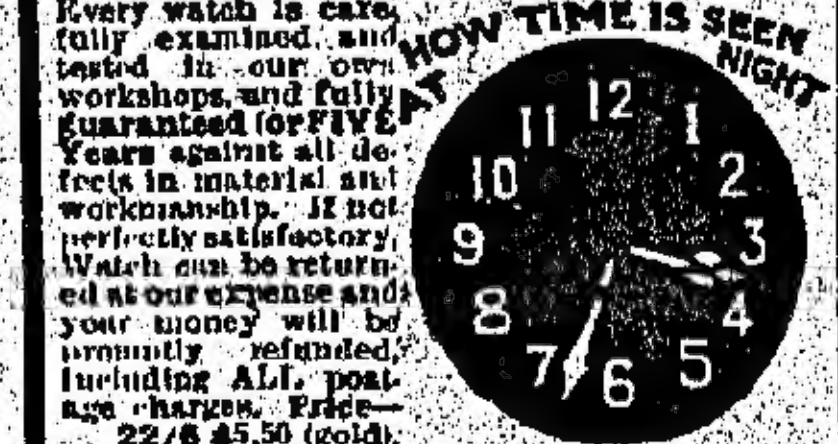
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## MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, April 2nd.

Two cases of alleged murder were reported yesterday. One occurred at noon at Rua Central. The victim died in hospital, and his assailant has not yet been captured. The other case took place near the steamer wharves at about eleven o'clock at night. The victim fell or was thrown into the water and was found with his head buried in the mud. An arrest has been made.

Our Cathedral has offered seats for public subscription—first session, \$2 per annum; and second session, \$1.50. More than three hundred seats have been taken. During the Holy Week services the interior of the sacred edifice will be illuminated by means of powerful electric lights.

The junk communication between this city and Sinc-ki, etc., is interrupted by reason of some valuable cargo having been found on board the junks, which have been heavily fined. The dislocation of the service causes great inconvenience to many Chinese of this city who have gone to their native places to worship at the tombs of their ancestors.

Owing to lack of rain there is a dearth of water in the city. If the drought continues much longer we may experience a water famine. The water-boats that bring supplies from the Ribeira Grande take the whole day for the job, for even in that spot the water is scarce.

Some surprise and apprehension is felt at the action of the Electric Light Co. in erecting very high bamboo stands in some streets for their wires. The sooner permanent supports are erected the better.

## GERMANY'S SHIPPING.

THE METHODS OF HERR BALLIN.

In the course of a paper read in London before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Mr. Wilfred Powell (late H.B.M. Consul-General, Philadelphia, U.S.A.) stated—

"I should like to speak of that remarkable man, Albrecht Ballin, the president of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line. I believe he was originally a Russian Jew, and started as an emigrant runner from Russia for the old Hansa line. By some means he succeeded in purchasing two steamships which he put in opposition to the Hansa line in the emigrant and cargo business of North America. The Hansa line suggested that Ballin should, instead of running against them, unite his forces with theirs. Ballin was willing provided that he was made a director of the new company, which was then named the Hamburg-American line. This line was started with four or five ships in (I believe) 1870. At the commencement of this war the Hamburg-American Company had 67 separate lines of shipping all over the world, is most cases running in competition with British steamship lines. This vast increase has been accomplished in nearly every case by instituting a freight war, which forced the separate German lines to capitulate. I will quote one case, and it is that of a neutral shipping line of American steamers, who were put out of business by Ballin, the clever but unscrupulous. This American line was started to carry American goods from American ports to Hamburg and Holland. They were slow boats at low freight rates. Ballin saw that this might interfere with the monopoly of the Hamburg-American line, but, being bound by the agreement of the so-called 'North Atlantic Pool' that freight rates of the steamship line belonging to the Pool could not be raised or lowered without the consent of the whole Pool, he therefore knew that the Hamburg-American boats could not enter into competition with the lower freight rates of the new American line. He caused his agents in Hamburg to start a new line in their name in opposition to the American boats at a nominally independent affair. Ballin in reality provided means. The *modus operandi* employed by him to kill the American line was as follows:—Say the American boats charged 20s. a ton the German lines cut under them for 18s. a ton, and so continued reducing their freight rates below those of the American company each time that the latter had to come down to meet the reduction. The German boats, on each occasion they sailed for the United States, received from the Hamburg-American steamship wharves, surreptitiously a half cargo of goods nominally left by the Hamburg-American line on account of want of space, at 40s. a ton. This trick soon enabled the German boats to drive the American company out of existence."

## EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY.

MODERN UNIVERSITIES.

In a lecture before the annual Conference of Educational Associations at the University of London, Professor Gilbert Murray, who took for his subject "An Educated Nation," said he was suspicious of all criticism which had its birth in war time, a time of haste and passion and concealment of facts, because they must be concealed from the enemy; a time of fretted nerves when almost any folly would pass muster if it served to satisfy a hungry emotion. He had read a good deal of criticism upon the work of national education during the war and the most incompetent had been in certain English newspapers. The most helpful perhaps, making allowance for its extreme bitterness, was in the book called "England" by the German historian Eduard Meyer, the general effect of which on his mind was indignation on behalf of his maligned mother country. We might be bad, but we were certainly not so bad as was made out, and he would undertake to make out a case not much weaker against any other nation he knew anything about.

We were now improving, or were before war broke out. Even in our public schools and against the difficulty of religious differences we had made much progress since the Bill of 1902. Neither Government nor nation had stood still, and the best work had been a older, deeply-rooted schools.

It had been charged against our national system that we spent too much time on classics and literature and that we were beaten by German concentration on science. The charge was the reverse of the truth. Secondary education in Germany was far more classical than ours; they had far more of compulsory Greek and Latin. Just before the war, out of 400,000 boys receiving secondary education in Germany, 340,000 were at schools where Latin was compulsory and 170,000 were at schools where compulsion covered both Greek and Latin. It was not true that the purely modern German schools gave more time to science than did our secondary schools.

EVIL OF CLASS DISTINCTIONS. Our main fault was that we taught, not by standard of intellectual capacity, but by distinction of class, upper class boys in our public schools and universities being over-dosed with classics and literature and often compelled to learn Greek whether intellectually fitted for it or not; while boys in the middle and lower classes were almost absolutely deprived from the possibility of studying the classics at all. The two evils could be cured by the same remedy—the education of the youth of all classes the education for which they were intellectually suited.

The charge against us of neglect of modern languages was rather disgracefully true. Many Englishmen were actually ashamed of speaking a foreign language. No doubt many could read French and perhaps many could read German, but few would speak either. The ignorance was partly due to knowledge of our own language being widely spread, and to the fact that our vast literature satisfied literary curiosity. German and French girls and boys worked a good deal harder than ours and demanded less pleasure and amusement. Our standards of comfort, pleasure, and expenditure—at any rate among the richer classes—were probably the highest known in the history of the world. It was not, as a rule, vicious pleasure and in itself, was to a large extent healthy and innocent, but it occupied too large a space in life. He did not apply this criticism to the working classes, but he suspected that the same spirit, with modifications due to circumstances, ran through the husbanding of our vital powers.

In elementary schools we required above all smaller classes and teachers with real culture behind them. The bursary system was not the best method of selection. In the upper classes there was need of more work and less play, and in secondary schools some larger differentiation in teaching was needed, more or less such as they had in Germany, so that both the scientific and humanist needs of the country could be supplied. We needed further development of medical inspection and care for health, and more after-schooling and help for boys and girls after leaving school, partly by continuation classes and partly by clubs.

THE NEW UNIVERSITIES. Yet when he looked inside England and used his personal experience he saw hopeful signs on every side. The demand for education was a real, living demand. It was being met by an increase in secondary schools and by a wonderful growth of modern universities, which were producing young men and women of a really high and disinterested standard of life. No one who had lived among the more serious young people in provincial centres could have failed to note the vivid, if sometimes shallow, growth of interest in intellectual things which had sprung up in late years. He had seen a good deal of that movement because it so happened that some of the writers who had influenced the younger generation were old friends of his, such as Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells. The movement was far from being regrettable; all intellectual awakening was a good thing; but it was fair criticism to say that the whole awakening of thought associated with the men he had named and others had suffered from a marked one-sidedness. It was liberating but it did not build up or edify. He was disposed to put much faith in the Workers' Educational Association as a working-class aristocracy setting itself to achieve education, and no one could mistake the spirit in which they were working. They sought knowledge in the spirit of the great scholars of the Renaissance.

## THE MAXIMUM EFFORT.

NEW GERMAN DIVISIONS AND NEED OF MEN.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

No one can doubt that the belligerents intend to continue the fighting this year with the utmost energy both by sea and land. The increasing economic pressure upon the enemy, on the one side, and the effects of the submarine campaign upon our maritime commerce on the other, supply the incentive for a maximum effort.

The Germans began their preparations for the campaign of 1917 very early and very thoroughly. They swept up all the labour that they could find in Poland, Belgium, and the occupied districts of France, and followed this later by their Auxiliary Service Law, which was in full operation by November. By these means they were enabled to set free for service in the Army a great number of men previously employed in essential national industries, and thereby to build up again their recruiting reserve, which was rapidly diminishing. Marshal von Hindenburg was thus able to promise himself for the coming campaign the strategic reserve needed for continuing the campaign with vigour, and the indications are that we shall soon see an outburst of furious activity on sea and land with the object of forcing a peace before exhaustion compels Germany to lay down her arms.

NEW GERMAN DIVISIONS. What may this actually mean in terms of German divisions? Early in the autumn of last year some 27 new divisions had been raised by the withdrawal of three battalions from certain divisions, and by their regrouping in new divisions, each of nine battalions, with new or captured artillery. The manufacture of new heavy guns and the utilization of captured batteries for the new divisions doubtless continued in a systematic manner. With these new or partly new forces the campaign in Roumania became practicable, and the question is whether this process has gone on, and what results it may give during the 1917 campaign.

In order to be on the safe side we assume that the 1916 German practice has been continued up to the limits imposed, first, by the supply of men, and, secondly, by that of guns and ammunition. These limits are not exactly known, but if we assume that the system has been generalized and has been applied to some German divisions, it would produce 110 battalions of infantry, which might enable 50 fresh divisions to be formed, if the artillery could be found for them, as well as the necessary shells, which, however, we cannot be piling up on both sides during a period of comparative inactivity. In short, the 27 new divisions known to have existed when Roumania was attacked may have grown to 56, and in this case, if the Germans concentrate in the West, as they appear to be doing, we shall have a considerable pocket in our hands in the three months ahead of us, during which time Russia can do comparatively little and Italy not very much.

We must allow that the 125 to 130 German divisions in the West in November last may be reinforced by the available balance from Roumania, say, 10 divisions in all, and by some 20 divisions of new formation, making up a potential force of 165 divisions or thereabouts. These German divisions do not appear to possess their old efficiency or moral, and their armament will probably remain inferior to our own. When and where they will be used, whether in conjunction with the German Navy and all its subordinate machinery, or whether in a great effort on the Belgian, British, or French front, are secrets of the German Higher Command, which may, after all, have no higher ideal than to continue the stonewalling tactics of the past year, though this seems unlikely. It seems to be evident, in any case, that the Germans are massing in the West, whether for offensive or defensive purposes, and in default of authoritative information it is safest to credit them proportionally with the full profits of their arrangements and their sacrifices.

## STRATEGY OF DESPERATION.

It is probable that all the German divisions which promise to take the field before long cannot be maintained for many months by drafts, and that the German effort will consequently be short-lived and will represent the maximum endeavour of our principal enemy. It may be directed against us in the West as the last and the greatest effort to snatch victory from Fate, and if it is true that the internal conditions of Germany positively preclude a long continuance of hostilities, it obviously will not matter much whether drafts are available for a long period ahead or not. Anything kept back may be regarded as so much strength wasted, and we must anticipate the strategy and the tactics on sea and land suited to a position which tends to become desperate. In this connection we must never forget the theory of the General Staff officially expounded by von Schellendorf—namely, that "in certain circumstances the advantage of gaining the command in some portion of the sea, at least for a time, and thereby making possible the transport of troops by sea, may justify the loss of our own fleet." (The Duties of the General Staff, 4th Edition, p. 63.) We must expect a Napoleonic use of the German navy who that Hindenburg has charge of its fortunes, and in spite of all temptations and all other we must maintain a strong home defence force, as we did in all the great crises of our history from the Elizabethan period downwards.

(Continued in front of next Column.)

## THE HORSE IN WAR-TIME.

THE EQUINE INSTINCT.

[BY A. M. LUDOVICI, R. F. A.]

Nobody at home, I should hope, is romantic enough to suppose that we are all having a good time out here. The expression "Fed up?"—whatever its value may be from the standpoint of style—has certainly never been so frequently on men's lips as it is at present. The very grit that is making the New Army such a formidable opponent to the German hosts is manifest precisely in this particular—that though the life out here is feeding to an extreme (and no one in his senses ever dreams of denying this fact) the New Army still fights with fortitude and spirit.

But we in the Artillery have to deal with two kinds of animals that can be "fed up." We have our men and our horses. The poor solemn old draught horse is "fed up" too; of that there is not the slightest doubt. Of course, like the men, he does his damndest all the same, but he is utterly and completely "fed." His eye tells the pathetic tale—bored, jaded, frequently irascible eye! And not that alone—but a sceptical suspicious eye into the bargain! For the poor solemn old draught horse has lost his bearings entirely. So much so, indeed, that he has acquired a sort of listless docility, thanks to which his driver can lead him in front even of a battery in action, without his showing the smallest sign of protest. This happens daily—hourly.

The horse, like most horridous animals, has through the generations of his species, acquired a certain elementary but reliable knowledge of meteorology. Before he came out here, for instance, he knew more or less the atmospheric conditions prevailing and following upon thunder claps and lightning. He also had certain intelligent notions about mud and the desirability of avoiding it; particularly when one is drawing a precious load. All this has naturally gone by the board. Thunder is a constant occurrence now—quite independent of all atmospheric conditions. And it is apparently preferred by the driver to a hard, dry road, because repeatedly the horse finds himself compelled to negotiate the mud-dirt tracks and to flounder along in depths of the most viscous marshland, both of which his traditions tell him are impracticable.

It goes without saying that the fact that they ultimately prove impracticable is frequently brought home to the officer or N.C.O. by his commanding old horse, who it from the start, and in the end simply sticks fast, wondering from what form of new insanity the usually superior brain of man is suffering. To see two or three horses scatter and fall under shell fire is to read in the horse's eye something akin to that human and feminine "I told you so!" which in ordinary peaceful circumstances is an ordinary peaceful circumstance with exasperating; and it is in connection with this optical message that the light of scepticism and suspicion so often lurks in the horse's eye. But here, of course, this equine "I told you so!" is merely pathetic, and nothing more. It is visible and unmistakable, and is generally expressed by the horse just as he falls for the last time.

And then the body is dragged to the nearest large crump hole, and the solemn old wizard of a horse is buried in one of those pits which his instincts had told him must be wrong.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WARNING OFFICERS.

All Warning Officers, except of Mounted Police, will meet at the D.S.P.'s office on Thursday, at 5.45 p.m. Uniform optional.

DISCIPLINE.  
The A.S.P. (R.) resumes charge of this department as from this date.

(Sgd.) F. O. JETTIV.  
D.S.P. (R.)

Hongkong, April 4th, 1917.

## OUR NEED OF MEN.

But to beat the enemy in France we must have the men, for battles are not to be won without them. If at the moment when Germany is staking her all and placing every man in the field who can crawl there we fail to do likewise, we do not deserve to win the war. We have ample men for agriculture, the shipyards, the mines, the munition works, and the railways, as well as for the Army, but the one thing certain is that unless we place in France armies superior to the German we have no right to expect to win the war. The War Cabinet must know exactly how we stand, yet by reason of a condition laid down by the Labour Party when they joined the present Government we are compelled to waste time upon a call for voluntary national service, and if this fails we shall be in a serious position. Germany is staking a maximum on the gaming tables of war. The situation cannot be fully explained without entering into details concerning our divisions in the field and our arrangements for finding drafts and new divisions. These things must be fully known to the War Cabinet, who have all the facts and the figures before them. Upon them, and upon them alone, rests the responsibility for action suited to the time. Mr. Lloyd George will have the hearty support of the whole country in any measure necessary for winning the war, and we all make full allowance for the delays and difficulties of the part, but the needs of war are inexorable and the War Cabinet must be earnestly invited to lose no precious time in providing the men necessary for the war.



HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.  
OPIUM.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment was passed by Mr. Wood on a Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of 110 taels of opium, and also with offering a bribe of \$100 to the Indian constable who arrested him. The latter charge was withdrawn on the application of Inspector Brazil.

## SHOCKING CRUELTY.

Mr. Melbourne sentenced a Chinese woman to six weeks' hard labour for cruelty to a baby which she had purchased from a coolie woman. It was stated that the defendant applied burning joss sticks and matches to the baby's body and face, and the infant was so severely injured that it had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

## CONTRACTORS' OFFENCES.

The fact that a stove was placed in some premises without authority led to the owner of the premises being summoned before Mr. Melbourne for this breach of the regulations.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared to defend, pleaded guilty and asked for a nominal fine.

Mr. Edwards, of the Public Works Department, said the authorities had been put to a good deal of trouble as a result of contractors not following approved plans, and it was decided to bring this case.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

## FRAUD ON BANK OF CANTON.

The Chinese "doctor," who is alleged to be one of the conspirators in the fraud by which the Bank parted with \$10,000, and subsequently had to again pay this amount to the rightful owner, a poor Chinese widow, after an appeal in the Supreme Court, was again before Mr. Wood yesterday.

Mr. A. M. Preston, who is prosecuting, asked for a formal remand, as he was expecting further arrests.

Defendant asked for bail, stating that he wished to see a doctor.

Mr. Wood mentioned that there was a doctor in the goal, and then defendant stated that he was getting old and had "formed certain habits."

Bail was subsequently fixed at \$10,000.

## THE PREACHER.

You cannot preach in the streets of Hongkong without a permit. Before Mr. Melbourne yesterday a Chinese preacher was summoned for preaching without a permit and also with failing to move on when ordered to do so.

Inspector Brazil stated that the man was ordered to move on, having attracted a large "congregation," but, after moving away, he returned again in a few minutes, followed by the same large crowd. It was necessary to have a permit before one could preach in the street. These preachers attracted large crowds each evening with their eloquence, chiefly in connection with medicines for all ills, but such medical preaching was only a cover for political propaganda.

A fine of \$2 was imposed.

## THE QUALITY OF MILK.

Wong Tsing Po, a dairyman of 100, Wellington Street, was summoned for selling milk alleged to be lacking in the required substance, on March 14th.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, on behalf of defendant, pleaded not guilty, and also said that the analyst's report only showed a small percentage of fat below the quantity required, and that shortage, he said, could not be explained.

Inspector Hill, of the Sanitary Department, spoke to buying a sample of milk from the defendant's dairy. He asked for some fresh cow's milk, and paid 10 cents for the sample. Witness explained that the milk had been taken for the purpose of analysis, and the usual separating process was adopted.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, witness said that as far as he knew the defendant's dairy business was quite properly carried on. As to the small percentage of fat, 10 per cent., stated to be missing from the milk, witness remarked that he could not say whether this created a danger; he would probably drink the milk himself and not know that anything was the matter. There was a difference in the quality of milk drawn in the morning to that drawn at mid-day or in the evening. In his opinion the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SPORT.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

## H.K.F.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The meeting of these teams yesterday in the final of the Hongkong League produced a splendid game, full of incident. There were several changes in both teams, McNicoll and Grimmett coming into the Club team, and Strange and Lucas, two recent arrivals from home, turning out for the Engineers.

The Club went away with a burst, and the left wing had a chance to score but did not take it. They pressed again, and Coxon headed away in the goalmouth, and a few moments later was given an opportunity but kicked too hard and lost control of the ball. The Sappers then took up the running, and, after Black had headed away, Railton cleared. McTavish put the ball nicely in front of Stalker, but the latter was given offside. Black, who played a magnificent game for the Club, effected several splendid clearances, and, following one of these, the Club attacked strongly. After a fine run by the inside men, the Club looked likely to score, but Clemo muddled his pass and Coxon saved the situation. A free shot, shortly afterwards, came from the Club right wing. Coxon tried to head it but missed, and Wilkinson cleared. Chassels then worked himself into a nice position, but his shot went very wide. Almost immediately, however, he gave his right wing a lovely send off, but the pass was not utilised. Then came Stalker's turn and he put in by far the best shot of the match, and Wilkinson did extremely well to save. Throughout the whole of the first half Clemo was too well marked by Horlop to be able to accomplish much. During a continued attacking movement by the Sappers, the ball was for some time bobbing perilously near the Club goal. Eventually it was headed away by Black. After Blumfield had stopped Stalker, White got away and put in a good shot, but Goldenberg was safe. Scott then tried a shot but it was miles too high, and just before half-time Wilkinson came out and cleared from a couple of Club forwards.

The teams changed ends with the score sheet blank. The R.E. took up the running immediately on resuming. Railton had to pass back to his goalkeeper to get out of a difficulty, and after a bit of a muddle the Club lines were cleared. Strange then injured his knee, and the R.E. had to finish the game with a man short. The Club made many dangerous rushes, but could not put the finishing touch on their efforts. Clemo got away nicely on several occasions in this half, but seemed to forget that there were four other forwards assisting him, and tried to take the ball into goal himself each time instead of entreing. Lucas got away on the Sappers' left, and he and White were responsible for several rushes, but Black was practically unbeatable. Stalker had hard lines in not scoring, and later Lucas put in a good shot but the goalkeeper proved equal to it. Wilkinson was then called upon to save from a miss-kick by Blumfield, and at the other end White gained applause for a very good effort to score. Scott obtained possession and sent in a stinging shot, and for a time the Club goal was in considerable danger. It seemed almost certain that extra time would have to be played, when the R.E. snatched the victory. Railton was away on the wing and Black found himself with a couple of forwards to deal with, uncomfortably near goal. They proved too quick for him, and White, obtaining possession, put in a shot well out of Goldenberg's reach. There was no further scoring, the R.E. thus winning the league and becoming holders of the Cup which is put up by "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS." Referee, Mr. Wright. Teams—Royal Engineers—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Horlop, Smith and Richards; Townsend, Strange, Scott, White and Lucas.

H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Black and Railton; Grimmett, Stewart and Rodger; McNicoll, Chassels, Stalker, McTavish and Clemo.

small percentage of fat missing would not seriously interfere with the quality of the milk.

Mr. d'Almada said the milk in the case was drawn in the morning, and it was a well-known fact that morning milk was not the equal in quality of evening milk. The defendant would say that the cow was milked in the morning, and the milk was not touched in any way.

After evidence had been given by defendant and a milkman, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, and cautioned the defendant.

## DIVISION II.

## "A" CO. K.S.L.I. v. "D" CO. K.S.L.I.

These teams met for the second time to decide the championship of the second division league.

Neither goalkeeper was tested for some time. Offside spoiled a likely movement by Plimmer and Williams. The "A" Company then had an excellent chance to open their account, Davies being in a very promising position close to goal. He shot high, however, and the custodian touched the ball over. The resulting corner proved barren. Plimmer next tried a shot from well out, but it lacked sting and Smith disposed of it without difficulty. The "D" goal then had a very narrow escape, Williams only missing by inches. The "A" Company at this period were doing most of the attacking, and the opposing forwards were held well in hand by Simpson and Rigby. A fine struggle in the "D" goal again proved fruitless, although a free kick was awarded to "A" just outside the penalty area. The right wing of the "D" company got away and put in a fine centre, but the opposing backs reached the ball first. After a fine corner kick by "A" Co. the "D" broke away, but were finely stopped by Simpson. Brown made a splendid attempt, but without success, and half-time arrived with the score—three blank.

The second half commenced with the "A" goalkeeper punching the ball out of danger with Matthews up in the goalmouth. Brown then put in a nice shot and Davies forced a corner. It was well taken, and Williams had hard lines in not scoring. Hamblett looked a likely scorer but was robbed of the ball when close in. Plimmer got offside. Davies opened the scoring for the "A" company after nearly missing his chance through being a trifle slow. After the kick off the same side nearly scored again through a miss-kick by the "D" defence. "D" then obtained a corner which was well taken, and, following this, they appealed confidently for a penalty which, however, was not granted. A couple of fine clearances by the "A" custodian followed. Brown at this point was obliged to leave the field on account of an injury, and the "A" goal had another narrow escape. Davies then made matters fairly safe for his side by adding another point from a neat pass by Wilson. Williams missed a very easy opening at the other end, and the "A" raced away and nearly managed a third goal. The "D" company attacked again and Plimmer should have scored but hit the upright, and Williams, getting the ball on the rebound, put it into the net. The game thus ended in a win for "A" Coy. by two goals to one. Referee, Mr. Banks. Teams—

"A" Co. K.S.L.I.—Smith; Simpson and Rigby; Perry, Taylor and Kelsey; Wilson, Hamblett, Brown, Davies, and Williams.

"D" Co. K.S.L.I.—Preston; Burgess and Vaughan; Jones, Taylor and Praker; Davies, Matthews, Williams, Plimmer and Bennett.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The annual report of the above states, among other things:—For the first time in the history of the League two Divisions were formed; and entries were received as follows:—Division I.—United Services Recreation Club, Chinese Recreation Club, Hongkong Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club and University. Division II.—Vanguard, Kowloon Cricket Club, Chinese Recreation Club, Hongkong Cricket Club, Civil Service Club, Craigengower, Olympic, R.M.C.A. (European) and Wigwam. Owing to wet weather in the month of June the full fixture lists in both Divisions were not completed, but this did not interfere with the final results. The Shield in the 1st Division was won by the Hongkong Cricket Club, and the Shield in the 2nd Division was won by the Vanguard Club, after a tie with the Kowloon Cricket Club.

Matches were played between the winners of the 1st Division against the Rest of the 1st Division, and the Winners of the 2nd Division against the Rest of the 2nd Divisions, the Hongkong Club winning their match, and the Vanguard Club being successful against the Rest of Division II. A small charge of 20 cents per person was made to spectators on this occasion, and 177 persons paid for admission, resulting in the sum of \$35.40 being handed over to the War Charities fund. The accounts show a balance in hand of \$45.03.

## GOVERNOR'S CUP SHOOT.

The following Launch Service has been arranged in connection with the Championship Shoot at Stonecutters on Saturday next:—

LEAVE BLAKE PIER:—8.30 Police Launch, 9 "Victoria," 9.30 Police Launch, 12 "Victoria."

LEAVE STONECUTTERS:—3 p.m. "Victoria," about 5 p.m. "Victoria" and Police Launch.

Competitors and Range officials are requested to leave Blake Pier by the "Victoria" at 9 a.m. Firing will commence at 10 a.m.

Squadding Tickets are being issued. The members of No. 1 Squad are:—

L/Naiik Koram Dad	74th Punjab
Petty Officer Leach	R.N.
Sergeant Watering	R.M.L.I.
Sergeant Woolley	H.K.V.R.
Leading Signaller Botley	R.N.
C.Q.M.S. Broutton	R.G.A.
Sergeant Pitt	H.K.P.
Corpl. Ramskill	R.E.
Mr. Elson	H.M. Dockyard
Sergeant R. Marks	H.K.P.
Naiik Faujdar	18th Infantry
Sepoy Parsotiam	74th Punjab
Pte. Goodman	H.K.V.R.
Mr. F. W. Wright	H.M. Dockyard

## CONCERT AT BOWEN ROAD HOSPITAL.

At Bowen Road Hospital on Tuesday evening, the R.A.M.C. gave a welcome and farewell concert to about a hundred lads in khaki who spent a very enjoyable time.

Sgt. Major Thomson presided, supported by Q.M.S. Flint and Q.M.S. Robinson; and amongst those present were Captain Scates, R.A.M.C., Capt. Haslewood and Lieut. Lewis, K.S.L.I.

The room was gaily festooned with flags and everything went with a swing, for which thanks are due to the committee:—Sgt. Pitt, Cpl. McKeechie, Cpl. Woolman and Pte. Ricks. The following contributed to the programme:—Messrs. Ramskill, Livesey, Huxley, Crocker, Burton, Brooks, Murphy, Cross, Meridith, Hartley, Armstrong, Laker, Hearn, Light, Foster, Venner, Jenkins, Flammer, Greenfield, Gaskill, and Hartley. Mr. Brooks gave an excellent rendering of "Somewhere a voice is calling." Special mention should also be made of Cpl. Huxley's "Jewish impersonation," Cpl. Foster's Club Swinging, Cpl. Armstrong's "The Bergman," and Messrs. Cross and Meridith's banjo and mandoline solos. Messrs. Meridith, Jenkins and Hearn ably officiated at the piano.

Sgt. Major Thomson cordially welcomed the new draft and bade God-speed to the departing one. Q.M.S. Flint and Q.M.S. Robinson responded. The various toasts were heartily honoured.

## PAUL DUFALT'S SECOND CONCERT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The second concert of the Paul Dufault season takes place to-night at the Theatre Royal. The programme contains a profusion of songs of such variety, ranging from grave to gay, that every taste cannot fail to be satisfied. Mr. Dufault's opening number will be the solo "The Prayer," from Massenet's opera, "Le Cid." The tenor's first group of songs includes "Sylvain," a dainty love song by the Norwegian composer, Sinding; a dramatic French song, "J'ai pleuré en rêve," and a new American ballad, "Morning." Mr. Dufault's second group comprises "Mother o' Mine," another charming French ballad, "Blues d'Amour," and will close with "The Trumpeter." Concerning Mr. Dufault's rendition of this latter song, the *Strait Times* Singapore says:—"He made it a new song with a pealing message, and only a man with magnificent powers of vocalization could have presented to his hearers a picture so clear-cut and vivid and arresting." With Miss Bindley, Mr. Dufault will sing the duet between Micaela and Jose from the first act of "Carmen." Miss Bindley's numbers will include the "One Fine Day" aria from "Madame Butterfly." The booking for to-night and Saturday's concert is at Montreux.

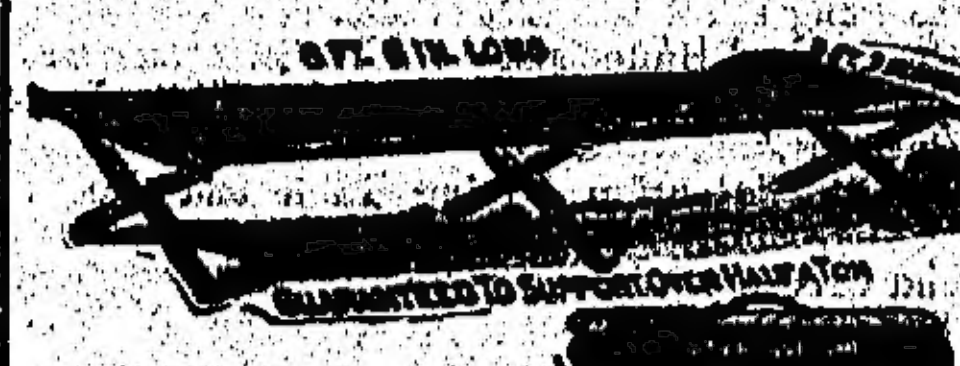
## RESULT OF "OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY'S RAFFLE.

"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, announces that the result of the Raffle in connection with raising funds for the benefit of the blind soldiers and sailors at St. Dunstan's Home, is as follows:—

Ticket No. 200.....First Prize  
" " 238.....Second  
" " 261.....Third

The sum of \$500 has been collected, and will be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, War Charities, Hongkong, earmarked for the above.

## INTIMATIONS

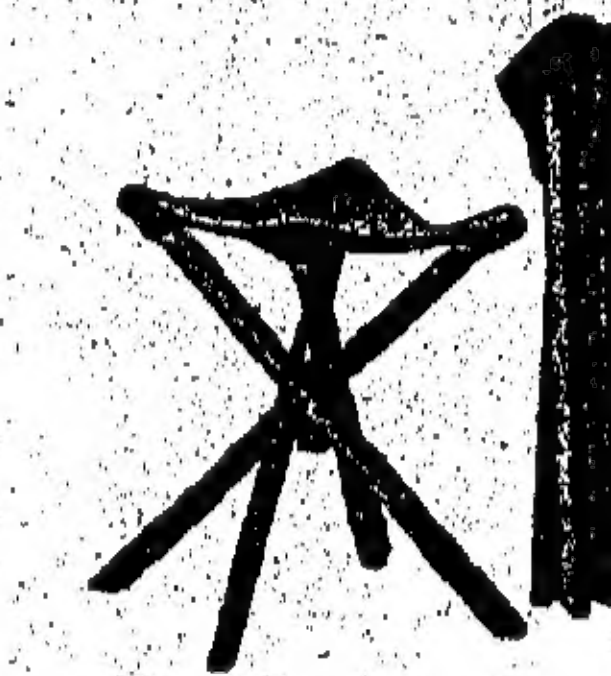
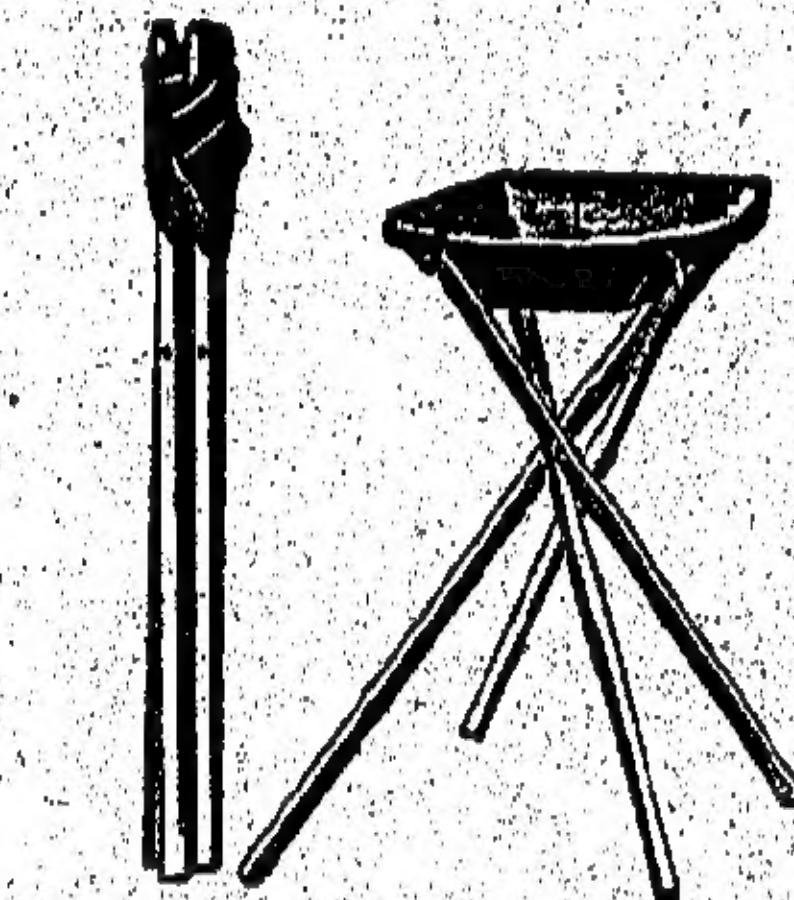
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WATER BAGS, SLEEPING BAGS, MOSQUITO NETS,  
BLANKETS, GROUND SHEETS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR  
CAMP. PRICES MODERATE.

18

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or 1.85 .. 50

## No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

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for a tin  
at once.



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the world as the  
most popular  
Egyptian  
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first quality  
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Recommended  
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TELEPHONE 348THE LATEST CREATIONS  
IN  
LADIES' FOOTWEAR.WHITE CANVAS  
AND  
SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

89



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA  
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

OWING to the coming HOLIDAYS this month's investment in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. will CLOSE at NOON TO-DAY. Any later payments will go into the May investment.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANADA, LTD.  
Hon. Secretaries. [479]  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1917.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
will be held in the Hongkong Cricket  
Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 12th,  
at 5.15 P.M. Clubs interested are invited to send  
representatives.

F. LINDSAY-WOODS  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1917. [430]

## NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners  
will be responsible for any Debts  
incurred by any member of the Crew of the  
above vessel.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1917. [481]

## WANTED.

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN of good  
business standing as Comptroller for  
Big Firm. Shipping Experience preferred;  
good Security will be required. Apply by letter  
in English (under Registered Cover) stating  
particulars to—  
"A. B. C." Office.  
Care of "Daily Press," Office. [482]

## TO LET.

BIG NICELY FURNISHED ROOM,  
suitable for Married Couple, vacant  
immediately for about 2 months. Telephone,  
Piano, Tennis, Bath and Large Verandah.  
Terms \$200 per month, including full board for  
two. Upper level.  
Apply to—  
KARL JENSEN,  
Tel. 450. [483]

## HOLIDAYS NOTICE.

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE  
will be Opened for the purpose of issuing  
Import and Export permits as follows:—  
FRIDAY, the 6th April, from 9 A.M. to  
3 P.M.  
SATURDAY, the 7th April, from 9 A.M. to  
12.30 P.M.  
MONDAY, the 9th April, from 9 A.M. to  
3 P.M.  
The Office will be entirely closed on SUN-  
DAY, the 8th instant.  
R. HUTCHISON,  
Superintendent.  
Imports and Exports. [479]  
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1917.

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912  
the EXCHANGE BANKS will be  
CLOSED for the transaction of Public  
Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and  
MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th instant.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [469]

## LOST.

ONE BLACK RETRIEVER DOG,  
answers to the name of "NICK." Any  
person found in possession of same after this  
date, without reasonable excuse, will be  
prosecuted.  
LEO D'ALMADA e CASTRO,  
Old Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong. [472]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a  
BILL OF LADING No. 28 dated the  
4th January, 1917, for 21 Bales of Cotton Yarn  
ex No. "KAMAKURA MARU" consigned to us  
by Messrs. TATA SONS & CO., from Tokyo, has  
been LOST, and that the goods have been duly  
delivered to us and that the Bill of Lading is  
consequently void and of no effect and no claim  
can be made thereon by the holder thereof.  
SUZUKI & CO.  
[478]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
PHILIP HAWTHORN COBB is  
authorised to enter into Share Contracts on  
our behalf.  
MOXON & TAYLOR.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [470]

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN  
in our Firm in Hongkong CEASED on the  
31st March, 1917.  
Mr. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON  
POTTS and Mr. HERBERT RICHARD  
BUDD HANCOCK have this Day been  
admitted Partners in our Firm in Hongkong.  
BENJAMIN & POTTS.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [471]

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I  
have from To-day's date severed my  
connection with Mr. Fung Shu, and that he  
has no authority to sign my name or to collect  
accounts due in respect of my business.  
Dated Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.  
J. GARR CLARK,  
Architect and Surveyor. [461]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),  
the 5th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,  
at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE

Comprising—  
Silk Tapestry and Kiddle Bag Upholstered  
Armchairs and Chesterfield Couches, Oak and  
Gilt Ornaments with Bevelled Mirrors,  
Console Tables with Mirrors, Canton Blackwood  
Tables and Flower Stands, Steel Engravings,  
Sporting Prints, Cherrywood Desk and Chair,  
Cherrywood Buffet and Card Table, Teak Card  
Tables, Bronze Figures, Porcelain, White Lace  
Curtains, &c., &c., &c.  
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs,  
Teak Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Glass  
and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Five Carpets and  
Rugs, Electric Table Lamps and Lamp Fittings,  
Ceiling and Table Fans, etc., etc.  
Double Brass Bedsteads with Wine and Hair  
Mattresses, Teak Double Wardrobes with  
Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Bureau with Bevelled  
Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet  
Crockery, Tapestry, Easy Chairs, etc., etc.  
Bathroom and Pantry Requisites, American  
Ice Chest, Steel Safe, etc.

Also  
1 Auto Piano (Nearly New) with Records.  
1 Upright Grand Piano.  
1 Victrola and 1 Gramophone.  
On view from WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. F. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer. [463]

## INTIMATIONS

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN  
DALTON, sometimes known as  
MARY OLIVER DALTON, late  
of Paddington, State of New South  
Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON, otherwise  
known as PHILLIP COUENEY  
and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased,  
is requested to communicate with the Undersigned  
respecting his Share of the above  
Estate.  
T. W. GARRETT,  
Public Trustee. [451]  
Public Trust Office,  
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917.

## JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,  
Top Floor,  
90A, Praya East,  
Wanchai. [468]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian  
desiring to leave the Colony should apply  
in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION  
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.  
to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Pass-  
ports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who  
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days  
are required to Register themselves under the  
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDIN-  
ANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at  
all Police Stations.  
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not  
exceeding \$50. [458]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD  
OIL ENGINE complete with and  
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous  
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts  
with shunt regulator.  
ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD FOR  
ACCUMULATORS DYNAMO, &c., complete  
with instruments for 100 Amps.  
For further particulars apply to—  
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings. [461]

## FOR SALE.

FINE SELECTION OF  
CEYLON  
POSTAGE STAMPS.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,  
Hongkong. [464]

NOW READY.  
THE  
DIRECTORY  
AND  
CHRONICLE

FOR  
CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLE-  
MENTS, INDO-CHINA,  
PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1917

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 7, PEAK ROAD, containing SIX  
ROOMS and Servants' Quarters.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable  
SHOPS situated in Ice House Street,  
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-  
constructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

## TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated  
in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and  
fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-  
exchange.  
Apply—  
"X. Y. Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside,  
3, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Buildings. [47]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, ELGIN STREET.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, BETH & FLEMING. [108]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-  
ing.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready  
for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in  
Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
11 Des Voeux Road. [402]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with  
wharf area 68,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal  
Storage or construction of Godowns.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [251]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
"THE RETREAT," 7, No. 63, Des Voeux  
Road, Kowloon, and 1, Conduit Road,  
Kowloon.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton  
Terraces, on Shamshu, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [128]

THE PENINSULAR AND  
ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN  
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS  
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, AMBOINA, SOERABAYA,  
and SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Renowned Mail Steamer, carrying  
from this port as usual, taking Passengers  
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers  
accommodation in the connecting vessel secured  
before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for  
Italy, France and London (under arrangement)  
will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding  
via Bombay to Marseilles and London.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until  
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents  
and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,  
apply to—  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent. [1]

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day  
of or preceding the departure of the  
English Mails; also Table of the  
Yearly Approximate Average  
for 35 years.

PRICE ... \$4 CASH.

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Local Bookellers.

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH  
OF THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.



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EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616. [12]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.  
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 5TH APRIL, 1917.

## THE EDUCATIONAL LADDER.

THE final report of the Departmental  
Committee of Juvenile Education must  
be regarded as an important step  
along the path of educational reform.  
The problem to be dealt with briefly  
with difficulties, and the cable extracts  
from the report, which have reached us  
do not give any indication as to how it  
is proposed to overcome them. There is  
evidence, however, that the subject is,  
at last, being approached in the proper  
spirit and that the ultimate good of the  
nation is the only consideration which  
now carries weight. The war has swept  
away many anomalies and absurdities,  
and has given us all a clearer vision for  
judging between essentials and non-  
essentials. The parochial views and the  
jealousies of rival factions, which have  
wrecked many sincere attempts to place  
our educational system on a firm founda-  
tion, are not likely to be tolerated in  
the future. We cannot afford to leave  
anything to chance. It is a platitude  
to say that place and power in the  
struggles ahead will be held by the  
race best equipped for the struggle,  
and, after the immense destruc-  
tion of life and wealth which three  
years of strife has occasioned, the best  
possible use must be made of the re-  
sources at our disposal. Every boy must  
be afforded an opportunity of showing  
of what he is capable, and his capacities  
must be directed and trained by the  
State. Up to the present there has been  
no ladder placed between the Board  
schools and the higher walks of life.

Scholarships and Exhibitions have  
only provided a few rungs up which  
the most brilliant have been able  
to climb. There have been no training-  
grounds for the mass of the people  
from which the Captains of Indus-  
try could choose assistants who  
would be immediately useful. For the  
great bulk of the population education  
has ended at the age of fourteen or fifteen  
years, and the result has been that thou-  
sands have drifted into blind-alley occupa-  
tions, with the inevitable consequence  
that, a few years afterwards, there has  
been an enormous increase in the ranks  
of unskilled labour. Germany has  
always been held up as a pattern  
to be copied in this matter, and,  
although there is naturally a distaste for  
anything of German origin, if Germany  
has been more practical and more far-  
sighted in training the rising generation  
than Great Britain has been, it would be  
folly not to take advantage of her  
experience. The Educational Committee  
recommends the abolition after the war  
of exemptions from school attendance be-  
low the age of fourteen. If this recom-  
mendation be adopted it will be a great  
achievement, for it will cause, of  
necessity, the introduction of measures  
to render the enforcement of such a  
policy practicable. Indeed, such mea-  
sures are foreshadowed in the suggestion  
that poverty shall no longer be regarded  
as a reasonable excuse for non-attend-  
ance. If the parents of a large family,  
earning barely enough to provide the  
necessaries of life, are to be deprived of  
the financial assistance which strong boys  
of twelve or fourteen may be able to give  
them, it is obvious that the State must  
come to their assistance. The fear of pau-  
perising the individual will disappear in  
the realisation of the overwhelming need  
which the State has for the best services  
of all its children, and any measures in  
this direction which may be adopted will  
more readily be regarded in their proper  
light as a sound investment for the  
future. Between the ages of  
fourteen and eighteen all young people,  
it is urged, should be compelled to at-  
tend continuation classes no fewer than  
eight hours a week for 40 weeks in the  
year, and employers should be obliged  
to grant the necessary facilities. In  
this case the recommendation implies  
the establishment of many more second-  
ary schools or technical institutes in  
order to bridge over that period which  
proves fatal to so many—the few years  
before self-reliance is developed and  
before self-reliance is developed and  
during which the good effects of school  
discipline are easily lost. The idea that  
a nation may sustain its stamin-  
ing and virility will find few supporters in  
these days, but the present world-wide  
conflagration will not be regarded as an  
unmixed evil if the lessons which it is  
teaching in all departments of economic  
and social life are taken to heart and  
the world is made brighter for the genera-  
tions to come.

Seat-holders at St. John's Cathedral  
are requested to be in their places not  
later than 9 p.m. on Good Friday when  
the Oratoria will be given.

A telegram from Petrograd to the  
Vladivostok newspapers announces that  
the Russo-Asiatic Bank has given a sum  
of 500,000 roubles in aid of the recently  
liberated political prisoners in Russia.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton  
and yarn brokers, inform us that owing  
to scarcity of business operations they are  
not issuing their customary fortnightly  
report covering the period since March  
21st.

Last night, in the Hall of the Union  
Church, Kennedy Road, a social gathering  
was held for the joint purpose of bidding  
farewell and god-speed to soldiers leaving  
the Colony, and extending a welcome to  
men of the newly-arrived draft. The Rev.  
J. Kirk Macdonald presided and, after  
tea, made a few appropriate remarks. A  
varied programme was efficiently sustained  
by Miss Westgate and Gunner Jones, who  
rendered songs; Miss Bryant, Mr. W. J.  
Mackie and Bombardier Wilson, who gave  
recitations; and Sapper Page, who played  
piano-forte solos. Some clever imitations  
were provided by Mr. J. Day. The  
expenses of the gathering, which was very  
enjoyable, were defrayed by the ladies of  
the congregation.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

SUCCESSFUL AUCTION OF  
TICKETS.

Whether it was the persuasive eloquence  
of Mr. H. P. White, or pure patriotism  
on the part of the bidders, or both com-  
bined, the fact remains that the auction  
of seats in the dress circle (centre block  
excluded) for "Scenes from Shakespeare,"  
which took place at the Hongkong Hotel  
yesterday, was a remarkable success.  
There was a large company present in  
the smoke room, including the Hon. Mr.  
P. H. Holyoak, Mr. H. H. J. Compertz  
(Puisne Judge), and Messrs. J. Scott-  
Harston, G. T. Edkins, C. Beswick, H.  
W. Bird, T. Dowley, T. E. Pearce, E.  
W. Clarke, A. H. Harris, A. R. Lowe,  
E. Ralphs, D. K. Moss, A. E. Griffin, N.  
J. Stubb, A. H. Skelton, T. W. Graham,  
P. C. Potts, F. B. L. Bowley, H. J.  
Tutcher, D. Jaffe, and H. A. Lammert.

The auctioneer, who was assisted by  
Mr. J. Bentley, experienced some diffi-  
culty before the auction in securing the very  
necessary hammer. He refused the  
generous offer of a hammer usually  
requisitioned for embedding tin-tacks,  
and eventually decided to proceed with  
a large, wooden-headed corkscrew—stat-  
ing (*ad hoc*) that he felt much more  
at home with this implement—with which  
he knocked down some fancy prices, as  
will be seen from the figures given below.

Mr. White also announced at the outset  
that, owing to the fact that a number  
of seats had been reserved for certain  
official guests, the centre block of seats  
would not be put up for auction; that  
left them with the left-hand and the  
right-hand seats. He also remarked:—  
"They say it is not right, for a man  
to live alone, and I do not think that  
it is right that he should go to the theatre  
alone; therefore, the seats will be put up  
for auction in pairs."

The sale then commenced, and bidding  
was remarkably brisk. When the com-  
pany present revealed any signs of  
waiting they were encouraged by the  
auctioneer with many cheery words—and  
he was also always prepared to bid him-  
self if there was a tendency to "hang  
fire." For instance, the bidding for 13  
and 14 A stopped suddenly at \$100. The  
auctioneer never faltered. "These are  
the best seats in the theatre. They are  
next to the gangway, and you can get  
out more quickly; now bid away." The  
seats went for \$110. Again, when there  
was a rush of bidding for 23 and 24 A,  
Mr. White, glowing with satisfaction,  
exclaimed:—"Here we go, the higher  
you get the more exciting it is." That  
infused even more vigour into the  
bidding, and the hammer did not fall  
until \$230 had been reached. This was  
the top price for the sale, the seats being  
knocked down to Mr. A. H. Skelton. As  
a result of the sale no less a sum than  
\$4,300 was realised—a most successful  
result.

Among the chief prices paid were the  
following:—Mr. A. H. Skelton, \$230;  
Mr. H. A. Lammert, \$220; Mr. A. R.  
Lowe, \$195; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,  
\$170; Mr. T. E. Pearce, \$155; Mr. R.  
Wilson, \$150; Mr. S. O. Else, \$150; Hon.  
Mr. P. H. Holyoak, \$150; Mr. G. T.  
Edkins, \$140; Mr. N. J. Stubb, \$130;  
Mr. R. D. Harvey, \$125; Mr. A. H.  
Skelton, \$120; Mr. D. V. Stevenson,  
\$115; Mr. C. Beswick, two pairs at \$110  
each; Mr. H. W. Bird, two pairs at \$105  
each; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Capt.  
Clarke, and Messrs. T. W. Graham, T.  
Pearce, A. N. Other, P. C. Potts, G.  
T. Edkins and D. K. Moss, \$100 each  
(the latter purchasing two pairs at \$100  
each); Mr. H. A. Lammert, \$90; Mr. A.  
E. Griffin, \$85; Mr. H. P. White, two  
pairs at \$80 each; Mr. N. J. Stubb, \$80;  
Mr. G. T. Edkins, \$60; Mr. W. J.  
Tutcher, \$50; Mr. T. W. Graham, \$45;  
Mr. Lammert, \$45; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley,  
\$40; Capt. Clarke, \$40; and Mr. Lam-  
mert, \$40. There were also a number of  
tickets sold at prices ranging from \$35  
to \$20.

The sale occupied just over an hour,  
some late-comers rushing in at the last  
moment, and securing a few of the  
popular "gangway seats" at an average  
of \$30.

## SOLDIER'S VERBAL WILL.

In the Probate Court, London, recently  
Mr. Justice Shearman decided an in-  
teresting point as to soldiers' wills made  
on active service.  
Lieutenant John Wardrop, of the  
Royal Fusiliers, was killed in France  
on August 3rd last. The previous day  
he told a brother officer that if he were  
killed he wished all his property to go  
to his wife, whom he had married in  
May.

His lordship pronounced in favour of  
the will made by word of mouth.



# THE WAR.

## AMERICA APPROACHING THE CLIMAX.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S STRIKING STATEMENT

#### THE GREAT ADVANCE.

#### WAGES FOR GERMAN PRISONERS.

##### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH ADVANCE.

##### DEAD-STRAIGHT LINE FOR 14 MILES.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs on April 3rd:—A blizzard has impeded operations, but the enemy has completely cleared out of Henin-sur-Cojeul, five miles south-east of Arras. Thus our line is almost dead-straight for fourteen miles from Beaurains, south of Arras, to the great Amiens-Cambrai road near Beaumetz. It is reported that we have again progressed in our north-western advance towards St. Quentin.

##### ANOTHER VILLAGE CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—In the course of yesterday's attack, south-east of Arras, we carried the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul. The artillery broke up a second counter-attack.

Further south, we captured Maisemey and occupied Ronsoy Wood. Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

##### FRENCH ADVANCE.

##### VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A French communiqué says: There has been intermittent artillery firing from the Somme to the Aisne, and patrol encounters north and south of the Ailette. We captured six machine-guns in the region of Vaux Aillon yesterday.

The artillery struggle continues fairly violently in the Butte de Mesnil and Maisemey de Champagne region.

Our fire repulsed a German attempt on a trench in the sector of Seppois le Haut, in Alsace.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A wireless German official message claims that the enemy took over three hundred prisoners near Noreuil, but, coming under the English machine-gun fire, only sixty reached the lines.

##### Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### AMERICAN VESSEL SUBMARINED.

NEW YORK, April 3rd.

The United States Consul at Brest has advised the owners that the steamer *Arlec*, the first armed American vessel to sail to Europe, was sunk by a German submarine on April 2nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Havre says that a French patrol boat picked up a boat with nineteen of the crew of the *Arlec*. Twenty-eight of the crew are missing. The sea is rough, and it is feared that it may be impossible to rescue the men.

##### SUBMARINE SUNK.

##### FISHING BARQUE'S ACHIEVEMENT.

PARIS, April 3rd.

A French fishing barque, armed with a small gun, sank a submarine after twenty minutes' fighting.

##### Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES.

##### AVIATORS CAPTURE A SCHOONER.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A Russian official wireless message says:—We threw back, at the point of the bayonet, enemy attacks which had penetrated our trenches in the regions south of Ilukst, and to the south-east of Vladimir Volynsk.

Our seaplane, raiding Derkas, was compelled to descend. Aviators with their machine-guns fired on a Turkish schooner. The crew abandoned the schooner, which the aviators boarded, and sailed towards Russia. They encountered a heavy storm, but arrived at the Djarligatch peninsula, from whence they returned to Sevastopol by torpedo boat.

##### General.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BYE-ELECTION.

##### PEACE CANDIDATE OUSTED.

LONDON, April 4th.

The South Aberdeen bye-election resulted as follows:—

Mr. Fleming (Coalition)..... 3,333  
Mr. Watson (Independent)..... 1,507  
Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Peace)..... 333

##### AMERICA AND WAR.

##### MEXICO'S ATTITUDE.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

The attitude of Mexico towards the United States is attracting renewed attention. It is reported that the civilian leaders of Mexico City are disposed towards neutrality, while the military authorities favour a pro-German declaration of war.

##### NEW PEACE OFFER.

##### AUSTRIAN PRESSURE ON GERMANY.

The *Lokal Anzeiger's* announcement culminates a combination of circumstances. Firstly, M. Czernin's statement, cabled on March 31st, that "the Central Powers are ready to negotiate for peace honourable to our enemies as well as to ourselves"; secondly, the *Vorwaerts's* declaration that the Central Powers are working for "an honourable and satisfactory peace"; thirdly, the recent, significant Imperial gathering at German Headquarters.

The most prevalent belief is that Austria is bringing pressure on Germany to end a struggle which is threatening to ruin the respective countries and endanger the reigning dynasties.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### RUSSIAN WAR CABINET.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The *Times* correspondent at the Russian Headquarters says it has been decided to form a War Cabinet of seven members, on the Anglo-French model, and sweeping to reorganise the Army High Command. He shows that a strongly pronounced anti-German feeling is apparent in the Army, and refers reservedly to the actual state of efficiency of the Army at the moment.

It transpires that General Alexeeff had great difficulty, at the time of the Revolution, in dissuading the Tsar from ordering the troops from the Front with the object of re-establishing the late Government's authority.

##### AMERICA AND WAR.

##### PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATEMENT.

##### HUMAN RIGHTS MUST BE VINDICATED.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

President Wilson began his speech to Congress with a review of the development of German submarineism, and dwelt at length on the ruthlessness of recent measures, especially the sinking of Belgian relief ships, notwithstanding the fact that they were furnished with German safe conducts, with a reckless lack of compassion for the principles of international law. The German Government had thrown to the winds all scruples of humanity for understandings supposed to underlie its intercourse with the world. "The present warfare against commerce," said President Wilson, "is a warfare against mankind. The challenge is to all nations, and, in making a choice of action, our motive must not be revenge or a victorious assertion of physical might, but only a vindication of the right of human rights, of which we are only a single champion."

"Armed neutrality now appears impracticable, because German submarines are, in effect, outlaws, and are not comparable to privateers or cruisers. Therefore it is common prudence to endeavour to destroy them at sight before they have shown their intentions. Germany has intimated, however, that armed guards on ships are subject to be treated as pirates. Armed neutrality, in the face of such pretensions, is worse than ineffectual. We are incapable of choosing the path of submission or of suffering the most sacred national rights to be ignored and violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves cut to the very root of human life. In unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise Congress to declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States, and that it formally accepts the status of a belligerent thrust upon it and takes immediate steps not only to put the country into a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring Germany to terms and to end the war."

Supplementing the United States' intentions in regard to co-operation with the Allies, President Wilson said it would be necessary to organise and mobilise all its material resources to supply war materials to serve national needs in the most abundant and yet the most economical and most efficient way possible, as well as to supply immediate and full equipment for the Navy. He expressed the opinion that a new Army should be raised by conscription, and also advocated the authorisation of a subsequent additional increment of half a million men as necessary. He suggested proposed principles governing the raising of money, and said they should endeavour to keep the nation in the field supplied with materials.

After a scathing reference to selfish, autocratic power, and to America's desire to ensure the observance of the principles of peace and justice among a really free and self-governed people, President Wilson said:—"We are not quarrelling with the German people but feel a sympathy and friendship towards them. It was not on their impulse, or by their knowledge or approval, that the Government acted in entering the war. It was determined on like war of olden days, when rulers in no wise consulted peoples and waged war in the interests of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tools."

President Wilson sacrificially remarked that self-governed nations did not fill neighbouring States with spies, or launch intrigue to bring about a critical posture of affairs, which would give an opportunity to strike and to make conquest. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or oppression, carried from generation to generation, could only be worked out and kept from the light within the privacy of courts, or behind the carefully guarded

confidences of a narrow, privileged class. The President, in the course of a powerful argument for the support and recognition of democratic rights, glowingly referred to the Russian Revolution, and greeted the new régime as a fit partner for the League of Honour.

Proceeding, President Wilson said:—"We have no selfish end to serve, and we do not desire territorial aggrandisement or indemnities, but we are making sacrifices freely, as champions of the rights of mankind, and shall be satisfied only when these are secured." President Wilson said he had postponed discussion of relations with Vienna, indicating that they were not at present intending to fight against Austria-Hungary. He said America did not possess enmity towards the German people, and was not seeking to injure or disadvantage them. But she was in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government, devoid of considerations for humanity's right, which was running amok. America would have opportunities to prove her friendship towards millions of German birth and sympathy living in America, and, added the President, "we shall be proud to prove this to all German-Americans if they stand with us." Disloyalty, however, would be firmly suppressed. Outbreaks might occur, but they would be local and would not be countenanced except by the lawless and malignant few.

The President concluded:—"The necessity for this addressing Congress is a distressing and oppressive duty. Maybe there is many a month of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead. It is a fearful thing to lend this great and peaceful people into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars. Civilisation itself is seemingly in the balance. But right is more precious than peace. In fighting, we dedicate our lives and possessions, with pride that we are privileged to spend blood and might for the principles that gave America birth, and for happiness and peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

##### CO-OPERATION WITH THE ALLIES.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The passage in President Wilson's speech regarding co-operation with the Allies was as follows:—"This will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in council with the Governments warring against Germany, and, incident thereto, the extension to those countries of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, as far as possible, be added to theirs. This will involve the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply war materials to serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant, the most economical, and the most efficient way possible. This will involve the immediate and full equipment of the Navy in all respects, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines."

This will also involve an immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States of at least half a million men, who should be chosen on the principle of universal liability for service, and also the authorisation of a subsequent additional increment of an equal force as soon as it is needed and can be trained. This will involve, also, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, which should be sustained, so far as it can equitably be sustained, by well-conceived taxation. In order to avoid, so far as possible, hardships likely to arise from the vast loads in carrying out these measures, we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible with the duty of supplying the nations already warring against Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field, and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

##### PRESIDENT WILSON CHEERED.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

Crowds outside the Capitol cheered frantically as President Wilson entered and left.

During the address, members of Congress roared, in cheer after cheer, in an ecstasy of patriotism. They vociferously

applauded the declaration that the United States would never submit to injustice, as also did they the advice that the United States should help the Allies financially and otherwise, as well as the declaration for an Army based on universal service. When the President asked Congress to declare a state of war, all present rose, yelling their approval.

At the conclusion of the address, all, and even a few supposed pacifists, rose, waving handkerchiefs and small flags, while the cheers were deafening.

##### POINTS FROM THE SPEECH.

LONDON.

President Wilson, in the course of his address to Congress, also said:—"The Russian people, in all their native majesty, have now been added to the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace."

It has been proved in the Courts of Justice that intrigues, coming perilously near to disturbing peace and a dislocation of industries, have been carried out at the instigation, and with the support and personal direction of German officials, proving that Germany purposed aggression at its convenience. The interception of the Note to the German Minister in Mexico was eloquent testimony to their evil designs.

"We are accepting this challenge, knowing that such a Government could never be a friend, but a menace to the security of all democracies. We are accepting battle with this natural foe, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to nullify its pretensions."

##### RECEPTION OF NEWS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the British Ambassador to Washington had telegraphed that it was expected that Congress would give President Wilson authority to declare war. (Cheers.)

##### WAR DECLARATION APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has approved, with slight verbal amendments, the Administration resolution, mentioned in the earlier telegrams, declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

##### PRESS ENTHUSIASTIC.

NEW YORK, April 3rd.

The newspapers in the United States, irrespective of political affiliations, eulogise President Wilson's address as a complete expression of the nation's ideals.

##### THE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The Administration resolution cabled yesterday, has been introduced in both Houses, but consideration thereof is deferred till to-morrow. It is expected that it will pass both Houses overwhelmingly.

##### NEW PEACE OFFER?

##### NEWSPAPER ANNOUNCEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, April 3rd.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* states that the Central Powers are going to make a new peace offer.

##### BARROW STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Barrow strike has been settled and work is being resumed to-morrow. A ballot resulted in 1,623 voting for resumption of work and 1,250 against.

##### NO PAPERS ON GOOD FRIDAY.

LONDON, April 3rd.

No English newspapers will be published on Good Friday.

##### MUNITION WORK.

##### SPEEDING UP.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Henderson, presiding at a conference on the trade card scheme, stated that in view of the Army's need for the necessary release of a large number of munition workers, he foreshadowed a new system whereby those who were indispensable would be left undisturbed.

##### WAR PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

##### EMPLOYMENT ON PAROLE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been made to licence on parole selected civilian prisoners of war, for employment in essential industries on the employer's premises and not connected with war operations, at the ordinary rate of wages. The prisoners will report themselves twice a week to the police.

##### AEROPLANE LOSSES.

##### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR LAST MONTH.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The *Times* states that last month's aeroplane losses on the Western Front were: British, 68; French (according to German reports), 71; and German, 133.

##### NATIVE BASUTO LABOUR.

##### "KING GEORGE'S HOUSE ON FIRE."

CAPE TOWN, April 3rd.

A special session of the Basutoland Council, convened in order to discuss the High Commissioner's appeal for native war labour overseas, has concluded most satisfactorily. The appeal embodied a scheme for the recruitment of native labour in Basutoland similar to the South African Union scheme, but to be controlled by the Basutoland Council.

The Basuto Chiefs and Councillors offered their services, and the paramount Chief ordered the other Chiefs to tour the country directing the natives to prepare for European service. The paramount Chief, in a speech to the Council, dwelt upon the Basutos' prosperity, and declared that "as King George's house is on fire it is the duty of all good firemen, including the Basutos, to quench the flames."

##### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAN PO."]

##### CHINA AND GERMANY.

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

The U.S. Minister to Peking visited the Premier on Monday in order to discuss the situation as between America and Germany; and, on the 2nd inst., the Premier visited the Japanese Minister to consult with him on the question of China entering the war.

It is proposed that the Chinese salt merchants' stocks in the German-Chinese bank shall be transferred to the Bank of China.

##### THE WEST RIVER.

It is rumoured that Luk Wing Ting, who will not be returning to Kwangtung for sometime, is likely to be appointed Inspector General of the West River.

##### CHINESE LABOUR FOR EUROPE.

##### EACH PROVINCE TO RECRUIT 10,000.

One of the most important actions taken by the Government since the diplomatic rupture with Germany is in connexion with the recruiting of Chinese labour for Europe. It is reported that the Government has sent a circular telegram to the senior authorities of all the provinces ordering them to recruit labourers with the view of sending them abroad. Among other things, the telegram indicates that each province is to recruit 10,000 labourers for the purpose.

##### GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND THE SUBMARINE WARFARE.

A confidential circular issued by the General commanding at Munster Westphalia, has been published. The circular dictates to the newspapers how they are to discuss Germany's submarine warfare. Editors are told that "determined approval of the entire people must ring out in the press." The circular also recommends the use of the word "unlimited" instead of "ruthless" to describe the submarine warfare and urges that an outward form of friendliness be shown towards America.



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until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

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NOW.

## 3,000,000 DEAD FOR A RAILWAY LINE!

[BY PROFESSOR T. G. MASARYK, THE EXILED CZECH M.P.]

While the war progresses towards its third completed year there are men busy at work on another link in the railroad of death, the iron way which is to link up Berlin with Baghdad.

It is not an unflattering term to apply to this piece of railway construction, for the German dreams of empire from Prussia to Persia envisaged a steel road connecting the Prussian capital with Mesopotamia, and in that sense we can speak of the war as having largely been waged to gain complete control of the Berlin-Baghdad railway as the corridor of States through which the track when finished is to run.

By the time peace is secured the railroad may well have cost Europe twenty million casualties, a price for the possession of an historic steel track the world is never likely to pay again.

Though to the majority of English people, the Baghdad railway was unknown before the present war, the idea of opening up Mesopotamia by means of a railroad first occurred to English engineers, who as long ago as 1875 had definite plans formulated. The French and the Russians were later in interesting themselves in the possibilities that were foreshadowed. Then the watchful Germans joined in and, obtaining concessions for railroads in Asia Minor, built the line Hajdar Pasha-Angora.

In 1908 the Kaiser visited the Sultan, and within a year the line to Baghdad was approved and the necessary financial assistance obtained. The dream, Berlin-Baghdad, was brought to a stage nearer fruition, and the seeds of the war 1914-17 laid—for to carry the line of empire so far, however skilfully Germany might disguise her real aims by talk of the freedom of the seas, meant carrying it through obstacles formed by millions of bodies.

BERLIN-CALIO.

That the Germans have for long seriously regarded Turkey as their inheritance is shown, not merely by the construction of the Baghdad railway across Asia Minor, but also by the plans for river regulation and the building of canals towards the Black Sea, projects which have been discussed so diligently during the war.

The Rhine-Danube ship canal, is declared to be an indispensable feature of the Berlin-Baghdad domination, enabling, as it will, German warships to enter the Black Sea. At the "Central Europe" Congress at Munich last summer eleven great canals were proposed to facilitate the commercial and military relations of the different countries of Central Europe.

But in my opinion the actual plan of Germany might be expressed even more fittingly by the watchword, "Berlin-Cairo."

The Germans have not merely concerned themselves with the Baghdad railway, but have also pushed on the Aleppo-Medina-Hodeida branch. This forms an essential part of their African policy, and along with their acquisition of the right of priority in the Belgian Congo for themselves against France, is clear indication that Germany has wanted to consolidate her possessions in Equatorial Africa.

Had Germany won the war a central Colonial Empire was to play the same role against the north and south of Africa. Germany, by her own central position, has played against the east and west of Europe. From their East Africa Colony, too, Germans would have had a direct over-sea route to Persia, India, and beyond.

Once Turkey became a vassal of Germany, and Austria-Hungary was "conquered," England was threatened in Cairo, South Africa, and India, and the danger of concentrating attention on the Berlin-Baghdad railway is that the British public may neglect the fact that the Kaiser when he looked to the East, cast his eye as far as Egypt, the place where the Pan-German advocates have persistently held Britain's world-power is fatally vulnerable.

THE PAN-GERMAN PLAN.

That with the conquest of Egypt was the plan of German Central Africa dominion was revealed at the interview which the German Chancellor, on the eve of the war, had with the British Ambassador, when he was unable to give an understanding that German territorial claims did not extend to the French African colonies.

The Berlin-Baghdad scheme, aiming at the Near East, does not exclude ambitions in the Far East. Germany has worked very hard in Persia, and her agents have been busy in the country leading to China and in China itself.

Attention has just been drawn to the book in which the Gobi desert is recommended to Germany as the key of Asia, from which the whole Far East, India included, can be controlled, and the advice offered to England and Russia themselves to take possession of this strategic area.

But if Germany is to be isolated from the Near East and the Far East, surely it is best to begin in Austria-Hungary and Turkey. As outlined in the Allies' peace terms for it is by use of the resources of these two Powers that Germany could alone hope to gratify her lust for world dominion in any future war.

Unfortunately, a section of the British public refuse to recognise Austria-Hungary as the enemy of England, and wastes time in speculating on such futile matters as why the Kaiser left Vienna hurriedly. The fact is that unless the Austrian Empire is dissolved and Turkey driven from Europe, Germany will have won the war, since the extent to which Austria-Hungary and Turkey are preserved is the measure of the assistance Germany can hope for in her next bid for world dominion.

That is the correct way to understand the significance of the railroad of death—Berlin-Baghdad. Let the Germans carry their aims so far and the rest of the Pan-German plan is only a matter of time.

## THE GREAT GAMBLE. THE SUBMARINE MENACE AND BRITAIN'S SHORTAGE OF SHIPS.

[BY A. G. GARDINER, EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS AND LEADER."]

There are few, I suppose, who do not feel to-day that the war is rushing to its climax and its decision. The impetus of the action precludes any other feeling, and the cycle of events is almost visibly complete. It began with two dominant facts—the supremacy of Germany on land and the supremacy of Great Britain on the seas, and the real issue of the war was which of these two forces would prevail. They could not come into actual conflict, for, as Bismarck said, the elephant cannot fight the whale. Nevertheless it is upon the relative power of these two forces that the war has turned, and in the end the death-grapple was bound to be on the sea, for the sea ultimately controls the land. It is this final stage to which we have come. When Germany failed to stampede Europe in 1914-15 she realised that the winning factor in the war was sea-power.

That power in the hands of Britain operated in two ways. It enabled the Allies to consolidate their forces on land, to create new armies to supply them with material, and to build up a power that must ultimately triumph. And as it increased the potentialities of the Allies, so it diminished the potentialities of Germany. Unless she could prevent the working out of this invisible struggle of forces she was doomed. Unless the whale was struck a mortal blow, the elephant would perish. It would be killed by a larger elephant.

TWO OPERATIONS.

And so from the Marne onwards, the positions became inversely reversed. The Allies, commanding the seas, were building up a land power that should ultimately dominate the enemy; Germany, master on land, was seeking for an instrument that would destroy our control of the sea. The two operations have been proceeding side by side; but they differed in this: our operation was visible, the German operation was invisible. Everyone could see what was happening on the side of the Allies, but we could only guess what was happening on the side of the Germans. Yet the guess was not difficult to make, and had we not been deceived by these great armies we should have seen that it was impossible to prepare against the final blow that would be struck at us as we prepared for the final blow that we should strike at the enemy. We have done the one, but have we done the other?

Even now, are we doing it? At this moment thirty thousand men are being withdrawn by Lord Derby from the starved lands of this country—withdrawn at a time when, as Mr. Leslie Scott said in the House of Commons lately, we need 200,000 more labourers on the soil. And in yesterday's paper I saw the announcement of the sinking of 32,000 tons of shipping, of which 25,000 tons was British shipping. This is presumably one day's destruction under the unlimited submarine warfare. Multiply that figure, by the days of the month, remember that of the twenty millions tons of shipping we possessed at the beginning of the war sixty per cent. is engaged in military work, that we have lost much of the remainder—how much it is not permitted to say—owing to the withdrawal of engineers to the Army, and the demands of the Navy, we have been building fewer cargo boats than we have lost, that those 22,000 tons have, like the rest, gone down with valuable cargoes, and we shall be in a position to measure what is in front of us.

EYE ON THE CLOCK.

I do not set these things out to create alarm, but I do set them out to create concern and to concentrate attention on the vulnerable place in our armour. We have come to the final clinch and each side is aiming at the vital part. Hitherto Germany has been on the offensive on shore, we have been on the offensive at sea. The roles are reversed. We are striking her blow at sea. She is hoping to hold our cargo boats, and the purpose of the Allies is to keep possession of the sea while the armies win the victory ashore.

It is important to remember that the essence of the German calculation is time. Time has always been her enemy, for land power is in the position of the sprinter in a race and sea-power is in the position of the long-distance runner. Germany has fought the war as a man who, with his eye on the clock, has never more than imperceptibly begun to collapse. She may be very near, the many on the other hand, be able to survive to the next harvest. But what we do know absolutely is that she is gravely impoverished, that she has long been suffering from a shortage of essential things, that she is a nation on an existence diet. And that fact, operating over months, is lowering the vitality and fighting strength of the nation. It may not mean imminent collapse, but it means certain degeneration, the weakening of nerve and the failure of moral.

BULLY PSYCHOLOGY.

And it must be remembered that the German spirit depends so much upon a haughty pride of power that this failure of moral is peculiarly feared. The psychology of the bully is always the same. He presumes upon his confidence in his unassailable strength. When that confidence is broken he is broken. He can fight a winning battle, but not a losing battle. Now all sensible people will agree with Admiral Meux's statement in his speech in seconding the Address that all Germans are not bullies and blackguards. It would be a ghastly outlook for the future if they were. But they are under the domination of a system which is based upon the philosophy of the bully, and a State so based will have the weaknesses as well as the strength of the bully.

It is the fear of the demoralising effect of impoverishment that makes time so urgent a factor in the German calculation. The stroke at sea was long foreseen and long prepared for. The early incidents of the war indicated the proper character of that stroke. It could not,

except in the last resort, take the form of a challenge to the supremacy of the British Navy; but it could take the form of a challenge to the effectiveness of that Navy in one of its two functions—that of securing the safety of British transport. It could not lift the German blockade, but it might establish a counter blockade. And so, after the first submarine campaign had been suppressed, every energy was directed to building such a fleet of submarine cruisers—swift as a battleship on the surface, able to travel ten thousand miles, and carrying guns that would sink a ship at a range of two or three miles—as would destroy the whole mercantile marine of the world or paralyse what it did not destroy.

THE CALCULATION.

That is the thrust now directed at our heart. It comes at the end of a sequence of events all related, for the higher strategy of Germany is never hand-to-mouth. The spectacular drive through Roumania was intended not only to win food but to put the Allies in fear; the peace proposal was made to turn that fear to account, and behind the peace proposal the sword of the submarine was being ground. And because speed is vital, all risks must be taken. The omity of America must be invited for the obvious reason that if England is to be starved all ships, including American ships, that come into British waters must be sunk. It is a familiar view that Germany would rather have the United States among the belligerents than not. It may be true. But the operative fact is that she must stop all ships coming to British ports. And since she is out for an immediate result she is indifferent to what happens afterwards. If she wins, an enemy more or less does not matter. If she loses, it matters no more. Her argument is that America can make out victory sure nine months, twelve months hence; but that she cannot make it sure now, can do little more than she has done, may, indeed, do less, for the supplies she has sent us will now be subject to sinking like the rest.

CAN AMERICA HELP?

In a word, Germany is gambling not on next year, but on the next three or four months. It is a desperate gamble, but the calculations behind it are cold and sane enough. Happily in the past we have seen many of these cold calculations shattered by events. They seem at the beginning to have a dreadful and implacable certainty about them, and then to fade into futility and failure. They are iron giants with feet of clay. We must not presume that that is, so in this case. We must always believe the best thing, and it would be insanity to underrate the present menace.

But there are factors that Germany has left out. If America comes in she may be able to do instant service. She has two great things, apart from her enormous inventiveness and swift production. She has a fleet, roughly as powerful as that of France at the beginning of the war, and she can put her hands on half a million tons of German shipping which would be speedily available. And if the South American Republics followed her lead, that half a million would become a million tons.

ARE WE AWARE?

But it is true, nevertheless, that if we are to parry this thrust at our heart we must trust to no material power outside our own strength. And it is that fact which brings us back to the question of the measures we are taking to meet the danger. I do not think anyone could listen to the debate on Thursday without disquiet. Tractors are coming from America in March and the men are going from the land now. We have initiated a voluntary system of food economy and a voluntary that 80 per cent. of the people are ignoring it. Ships are being laid down, but are they the right ships? Is it not true that we are building liners in places where we ought to be building cargo boats? And is it not labour for making the machinery of ships rather than the skins of ships which is lacking because the engineers are in the Army? We have schemes for rationing ready to put in operation, but have so far not dared to stop the criminal destruction of grain in the hoarding interest, against which Mr. Ströcher has waged so courageous and indomitable a war in the *Spectator*. The other side of that criminal waste is seen in the revelations of vice in London which can no longer be concealed. These things compel us to ask whether we have yet appreciated the gravity of the new war.

WILL THE FLEET COME OUT?

And there is another consideration which ought not to be ignored. This attempt of Germany to win the war at sea in the last round turns our thoughts full upon the Admiralty. In the competence of the Navy to meet all emergencies above the water the nation has full confidence. The competence may soon be put to its severest test, for in this gambler's throw of Germany there is still one ace to play, and should the submarine campaign fail or should it need support it will be played. For two years and a half Germany has nursed her Navy, but we know enough of her mind to know it is not fear that has made her avoid a final challenge to our own fleet. She has avoided it because it has been her clear policy to keep this last weapon in reserve. The moment seems near when she may throw it into the scales of war. Again it would be a gamble, but it would be a gamble for the possession of the world, risked when her other hopes were exhausted. It would be clearly worth the risk, for if her fleet was destroyed she would not be appreciably more vulnerable to attack, and it, by some great accident of fortune, the British fleet were destroyed she would have ended the war in her favour. Germany has too much at stake and too grim a spirit to forgo a chance that offered such a possibility. She will take it, and possibly take it soon, for in this calculation the American Navy would be a real factor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ROMANCE OF THE TREASURY. STORY OF SIR SAMUEL HARDMAN LEVER.

The story of Mr. Samuel Hardman Lever, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, on whom the King has bestowed the honour of a K.C.B., is one of the romances of the war, and will stand in history as an illustration of the high patriotism of British subjects who were living outside the British Empire when war began (says the *Daily Express*).

Several well-deserved tributes to the ability of Mr. Lever have been paid in Parliament by Ministers, but hitherto the country has remained in "absolute ignorance of the fact that Mr. Lever gave up his own business after war broke out and came to England to volunteer his services to the country."

After two years or so he is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's second in command, and will thus exercise a large share of influence over the whole sphere of State finance, and will, of course, be the Chancellor's adviser in drawing up Budgets.

When the war began Mr. Lever was head of a great firm of accountants in America. His chief office was in New York, but he had branches in a string of the largest cities in the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and controlled the largest business of the kind in the country. This great business was the product of his own extraordinary capacity for finance, his shrewdness and clear-sightedness.

BRILLIANT CAREER.

Mr. Lever, although for years one of the ablest business men in New York, is not an American. He was born in Liverpool, and served his apprenticeship in England. When he had ended his apprenticeship he made up his mind to make his way in the world, and he decided that the best place to do it was America. The firm with which he was connected had a branch in New York. Mr. Lever went there. That was in 1883.

America had not taken to accountants at that time, and Mr. Lever saw that there was a great field for the business. After a time he established his own firm, and his invaluable aid as an accountant was welcomed by some of the most important business concerns. One might expect that during the thirty-three years he would for some reason or other, have adopted American citizenship. He preferred to remain a subject of the land in which he was born.

Then the war came. Here was a rather more than middle-aged, prosperous New York business man, with business strings hanging from his belt, and large ideas. One would have imagined that he would have gone on with his own business, and offered the British Empire his warmest sympathy. What Mr. Lever did was to untie the strings, make arrangements for his business to be carried on in his absence—and come back to England to "do his bit."

Mr. Lever's ability was, of course, known among those who are in touch with the chief business affairs of New York. His own firm has an office in the City of London, and when he volunteered his services the Government gladly accepted them. The Munitions Department was being set up, and Mr. Lever was appointed as a financial adviser. He subsequently became Assistant Financial Secretary. He took charge of the cost accounting department, which was formed in order to advise the Minister of Munitions on the cost of purchases and productions.

A gigantic business was leaping into existence, and Mr. Lever invented and built up machinery to keep a check on prices. His work was almost invaluable. Mr. Montagu, then Minister of Munitions, declared in the House of Commons last October that Mr. Lever's department saved the country "very many millions of pounds." That is an achievement of which any man might be proud. Mr. Lever brought contract prices down heavily. Large firms were found to be charging too much for shells, of which vast quantities were needed. Mr. Lever told them what the shells ought to cost. They replied, "Can't be done." He then invited them to show him their costs, but they declined. They preferred to bring down the price.

To-day Mr. Lever shares the Treasury helm with Mr. Bonny Law. It may be doubted whether the Treasury officials are quite used yet to hearing a distinctly American accent in the secret rooms of Whitehall, but no Financial Secretary of the Treasury has ever more speedily won the regard of the Treasury people. Mr. Lever is a very strong man, but he has a pleasant way with him—the way of a man who, has come in contact with the world, and not the rather cloistered habit of the man who has lived his life in Whitehall.

Mr. Lever has enlisted as a volunteer for the duration of the war. He works like a nigger, and his country millions, and smilingly declines to take a farthing of pay. His view is that it is for him to do his "bit," and that he can afford to do it for nothing.

A FINAL QUESTION.

We shall await that event with confidence in the fleet. I hope we may await it with equal confidence in the Admiralty, and that Lord Curzon's more cheerful view this week as to the submarine situation will be justified by results. But on this subject, which involves everything that we cherish, it is necessary to apply every test to our equipment that is legitimate. And I think it is still right to ask whether the Government are satisfied that the best capacity at the command of the nation is being used to its utmost in this supreme theatre of the war? If they are satisfied, then there is nothing more to be said. If they are not satisfied—if looking over the record of the various *regimes* at the Admiralty and contrasting the achievements under (1) Churchill-Battenberg, (2) Churchill-Fisher, (3) Balfour-Jackson, and (4) the present they feel that there is an obvious lesson to be drawn—which is not drawn and not acted on, then let them ask themselves whether in the circumstances of to-day there is any consideration that can be allowed to weigh with them other than the safety of this nation.











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